

FIG. 1

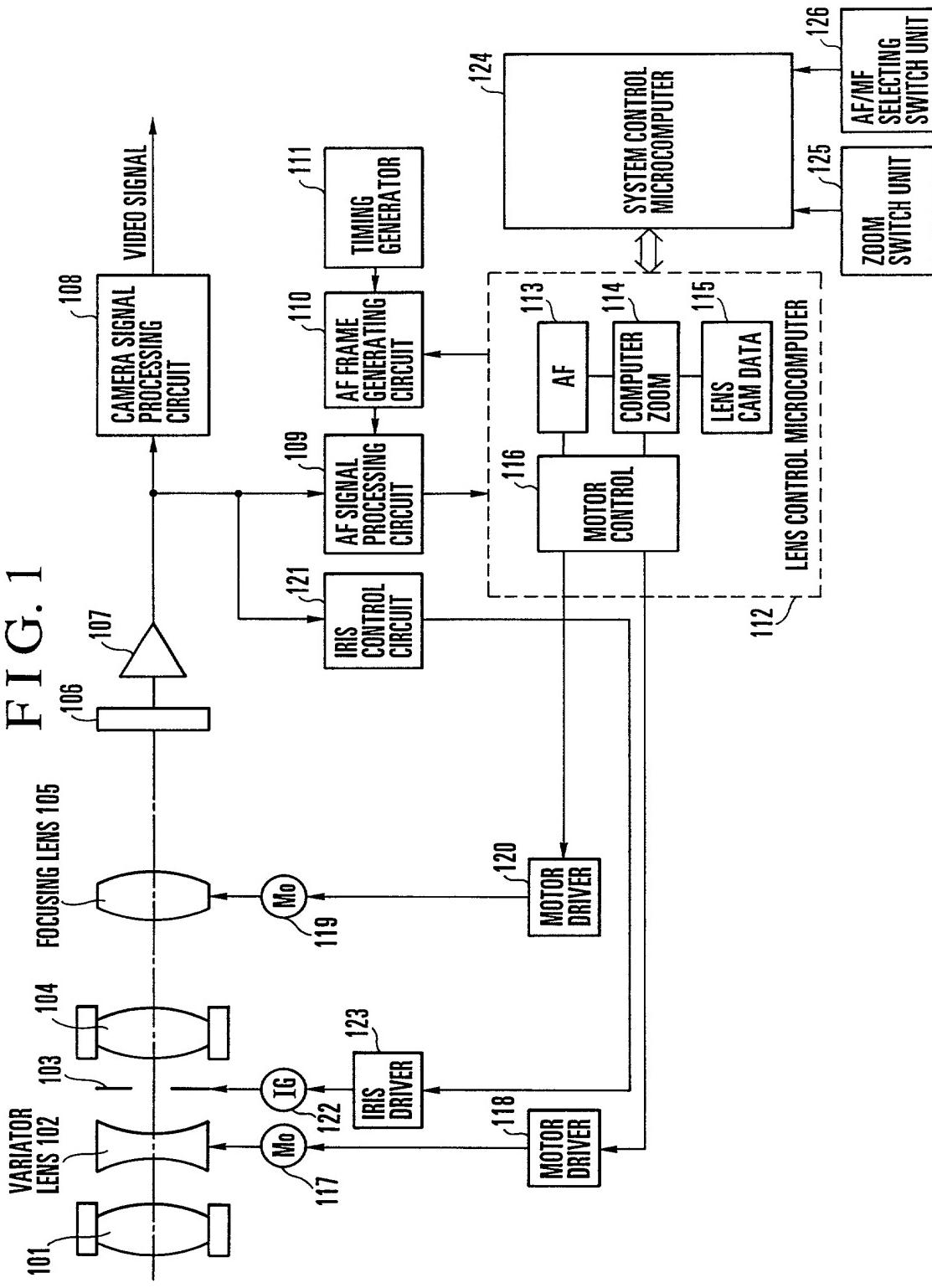


FIG. 2

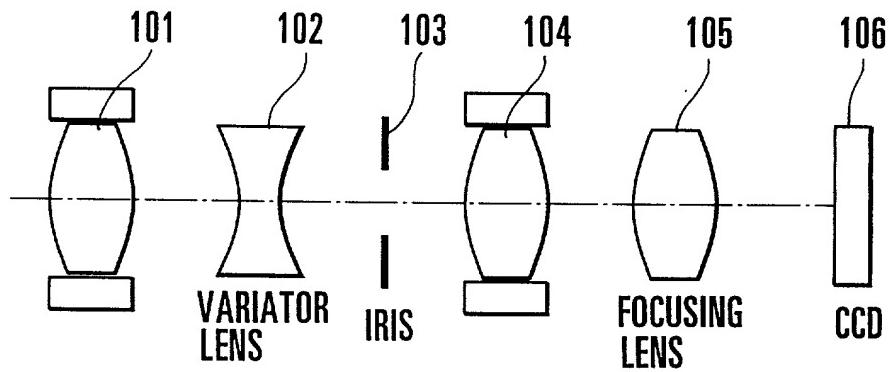


FIG. 3

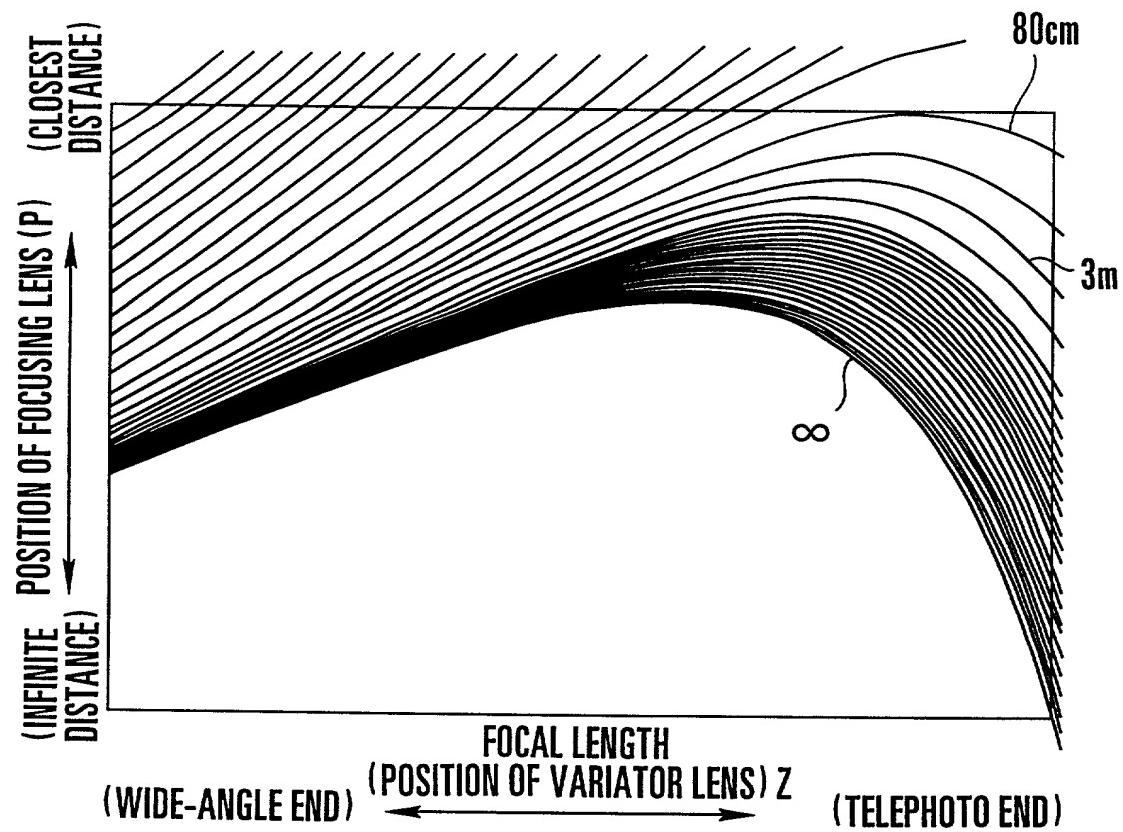
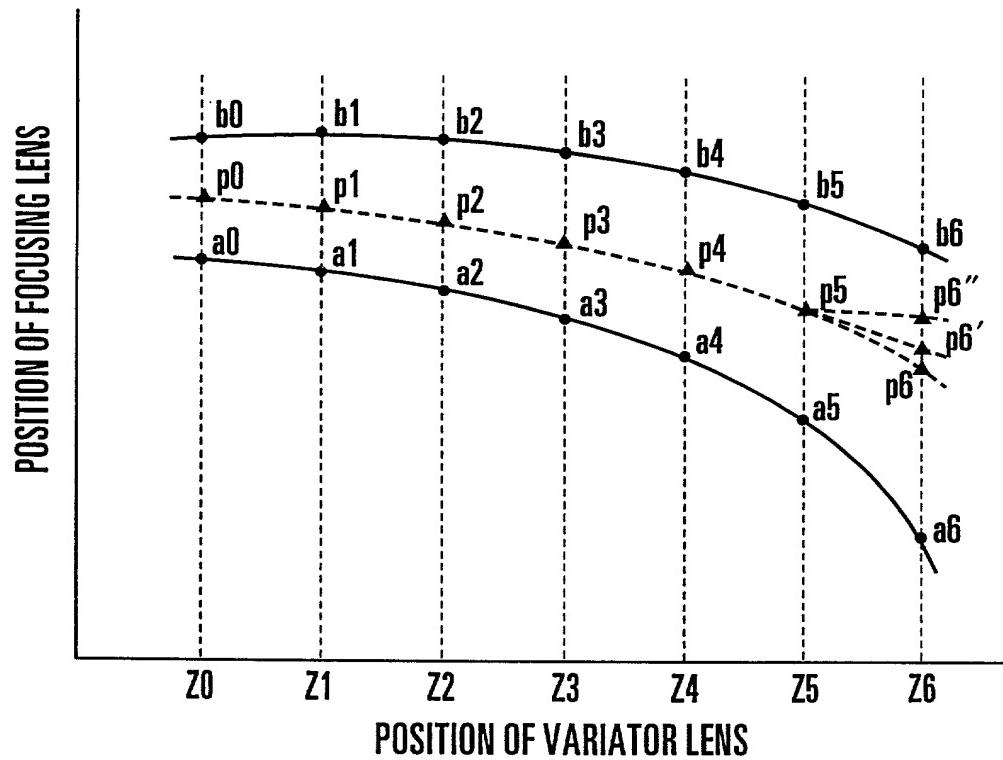
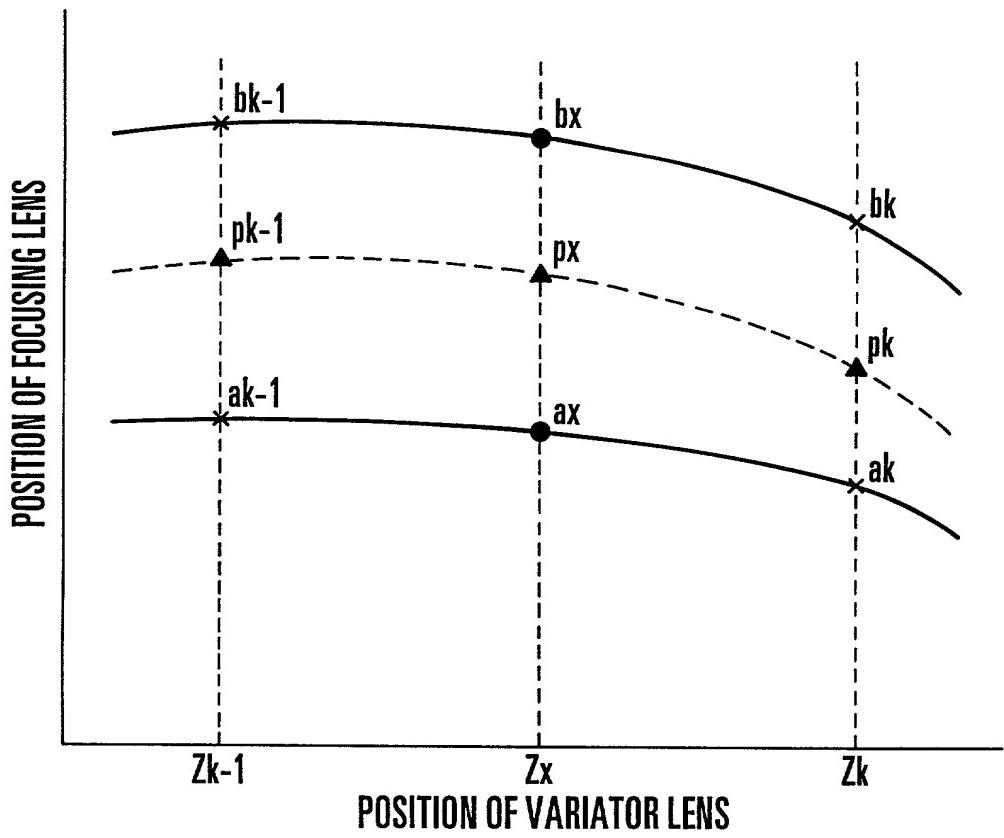


FIG. 4



F I G. 5



$$a_x = a_k - \frac{(Z_k - Z_x)(a_k - a_{k-1})}{(Z_k - Z_{k-1})}$$

$$b_x = b_k - \frac{(Z_k - Z_x)(b_k - b_{k-1})}{(Z_k - Z_{k-1})}$$

FIG. 6(A)

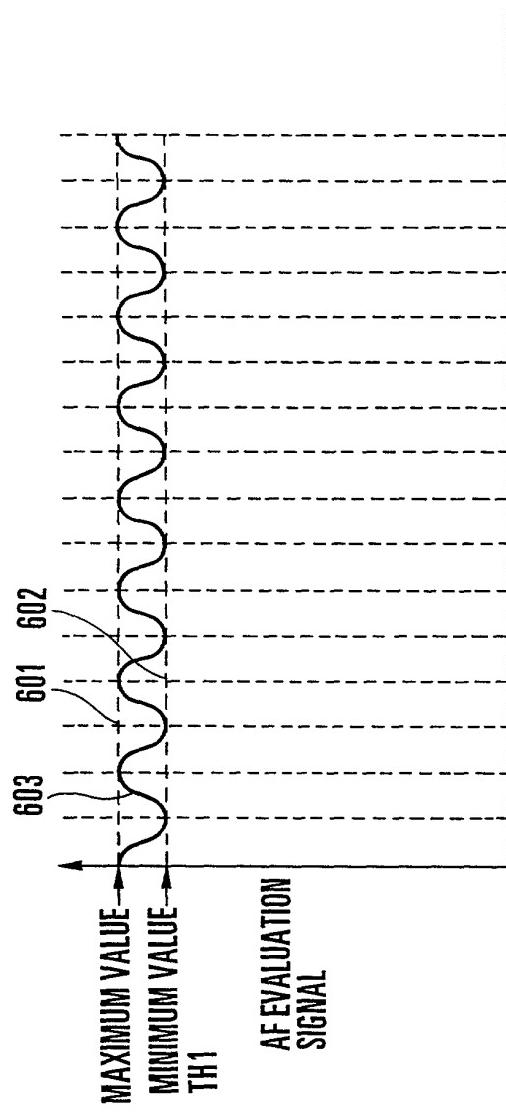
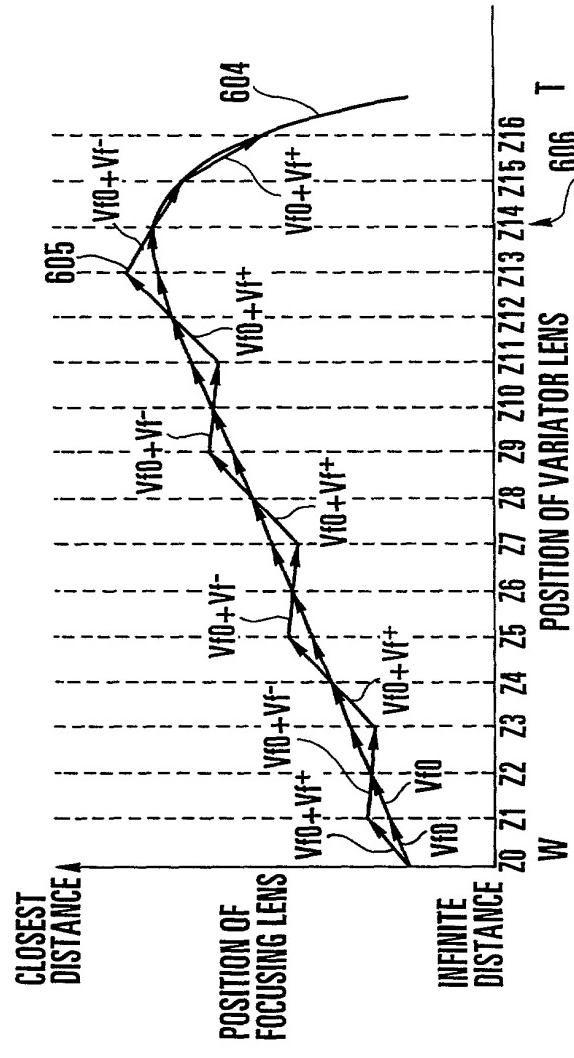
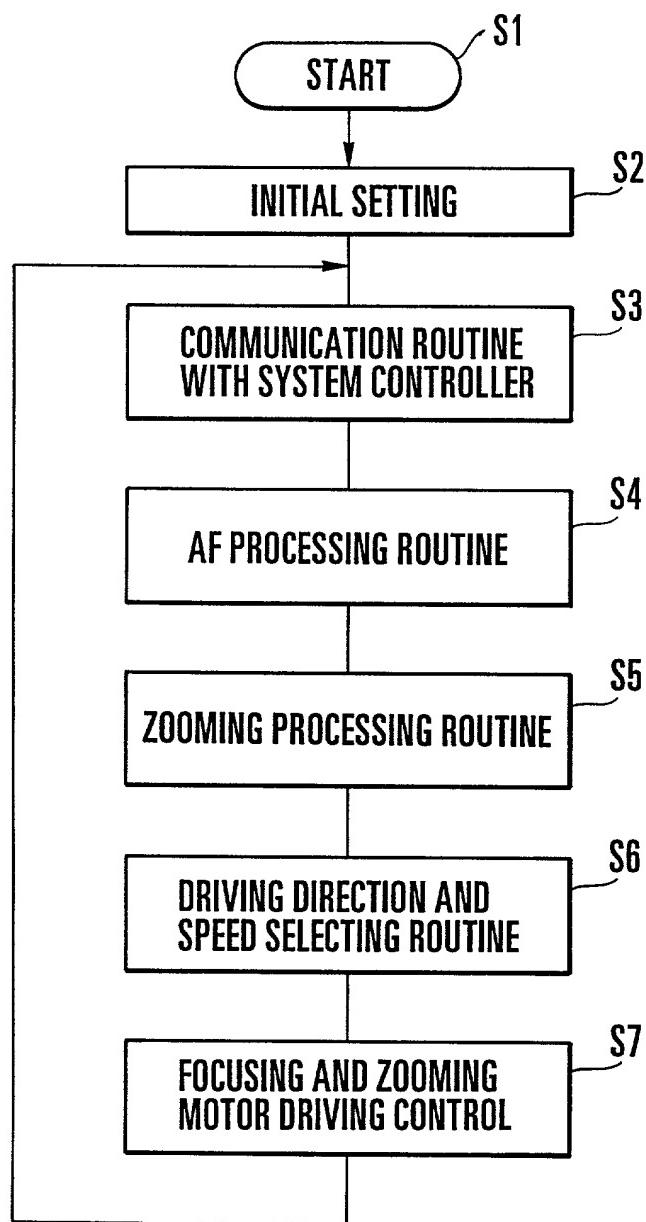


FIG. 6(B)



F I G. 7



F I G. 8

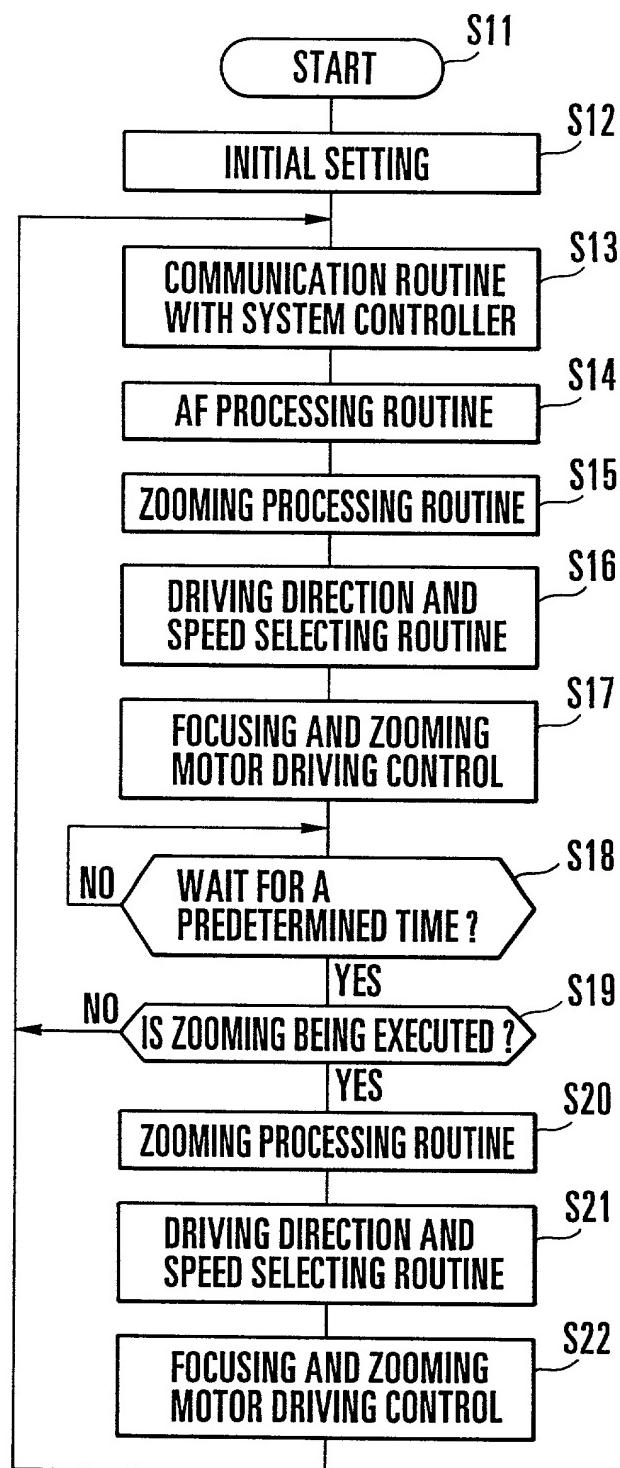


FIG. 9

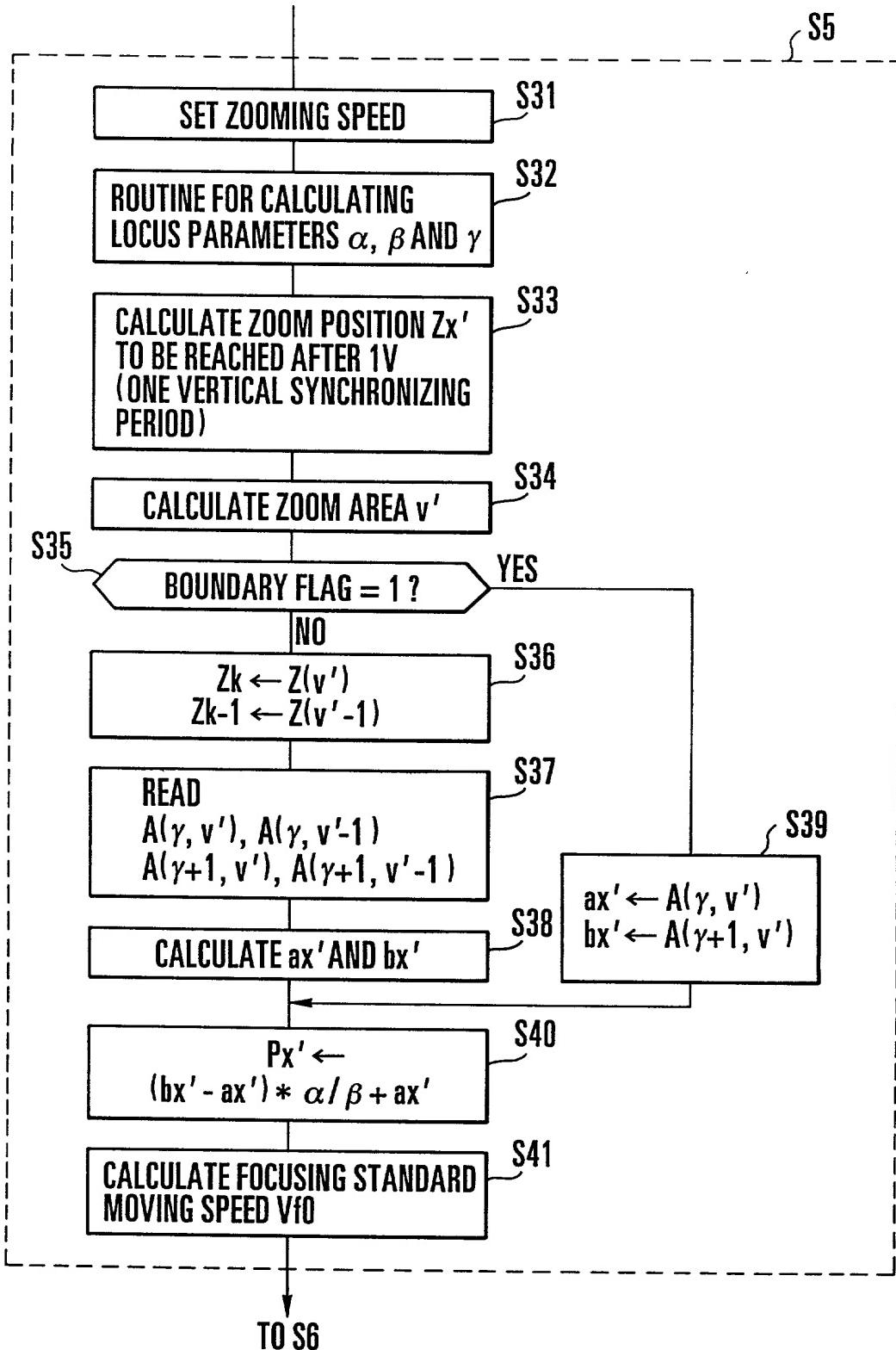


FIG. 10

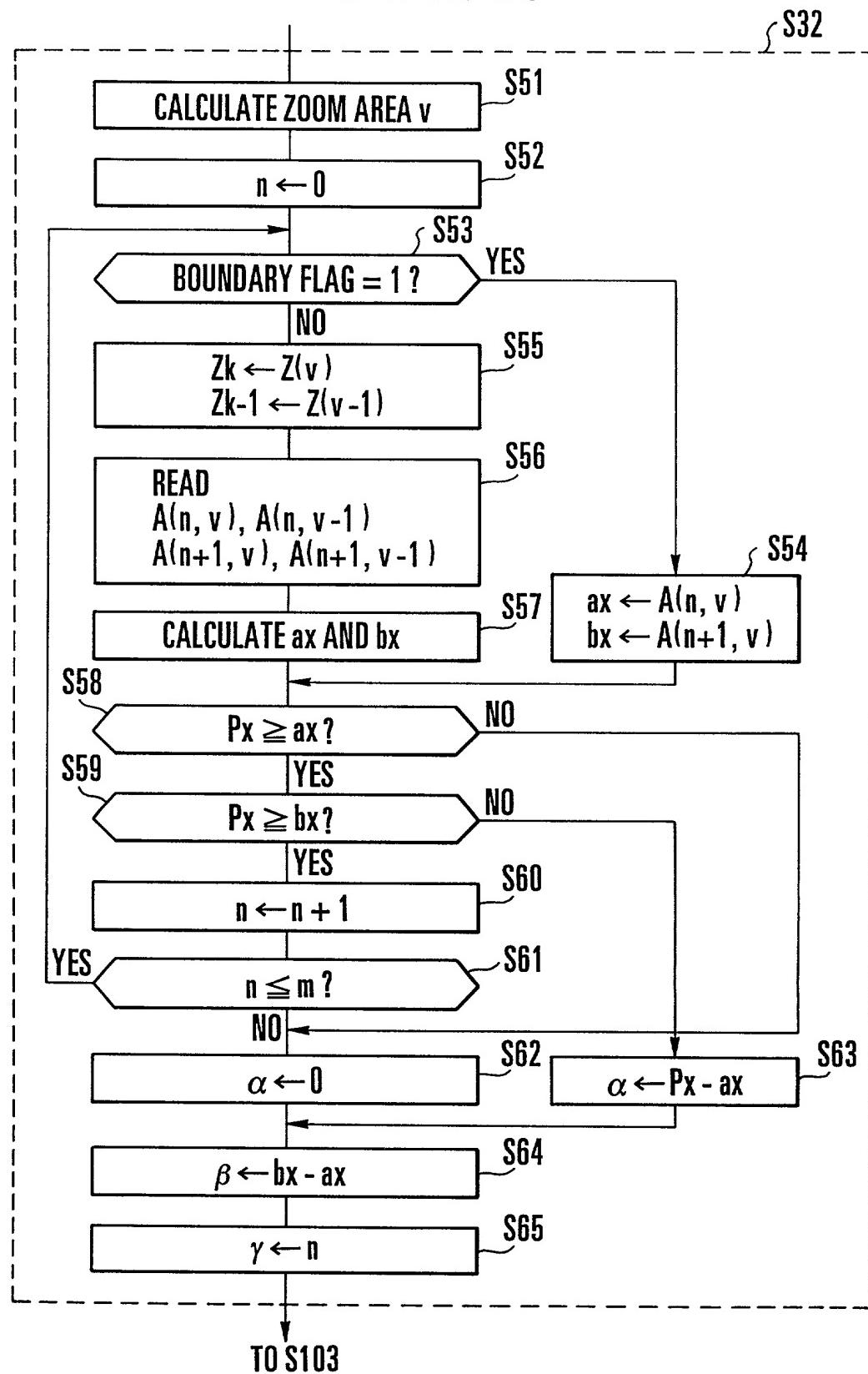


FIG. 11

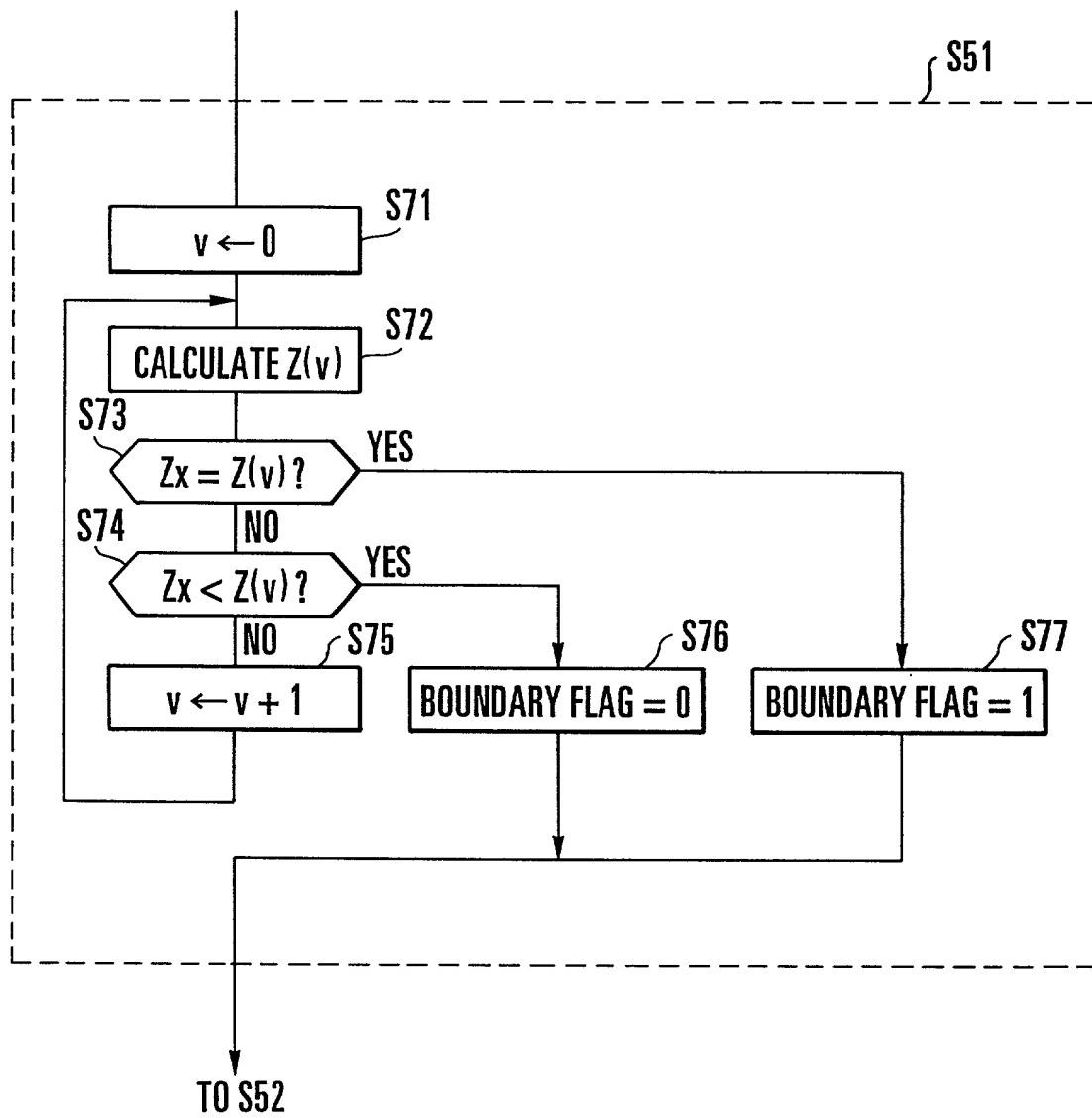


FIG. 12

The diagram illustrates a 2D coordinate system for camera settings. The horizontal axis represents the "FOCUS POSITION" and "CLOSEST DISTANCE", with points at infinity, focus position, and closest distance. The vertical axis represents the "ZOOM POSITION", with points at W (Wide) and T (Telephoto). A grid of points $A(n,v)$ is plotted, where n (row index) ranges from 0 to m , and v (column index) ranges from 0 to s . The grid shows a pattern of points corresponding to the zoom and focus settings.

$v \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	...	k	...	m
0	$A(0,0)$	$A(1,0)$	$A(2,0)$	$A(3,0)$	...	$A(k,0)$	...	$A(m,0)$
1	$A(0,1)$	$A(1,1)$	$A(2,1)$	$A(3,1)$	...	$A(k,1)$	...	$A(m,1)$
2	$A(0,2)$	$A(1,2)$	$A(2,2)$	$A(3,2)$	...	$A(k,2)$	...	$A(m,2)$
3	$A(0,3)$	$A(1,3)$	$A(2,3)$	$A(3,3)$	...	$A(k,3)$	...	$A(m,3)$
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
k	$A(0,k)$	$A(1,k)$	$A(2,k)$	$A(3,k)$	...	$A(k,k)$	...	$A(m,k)$
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
s	$A(0,s)$	$A(1,s)$	$A(2,s)$	$A(3,s)$	...	$A(k,s)$	...	$A(m,s)$

FIG. 13

S5

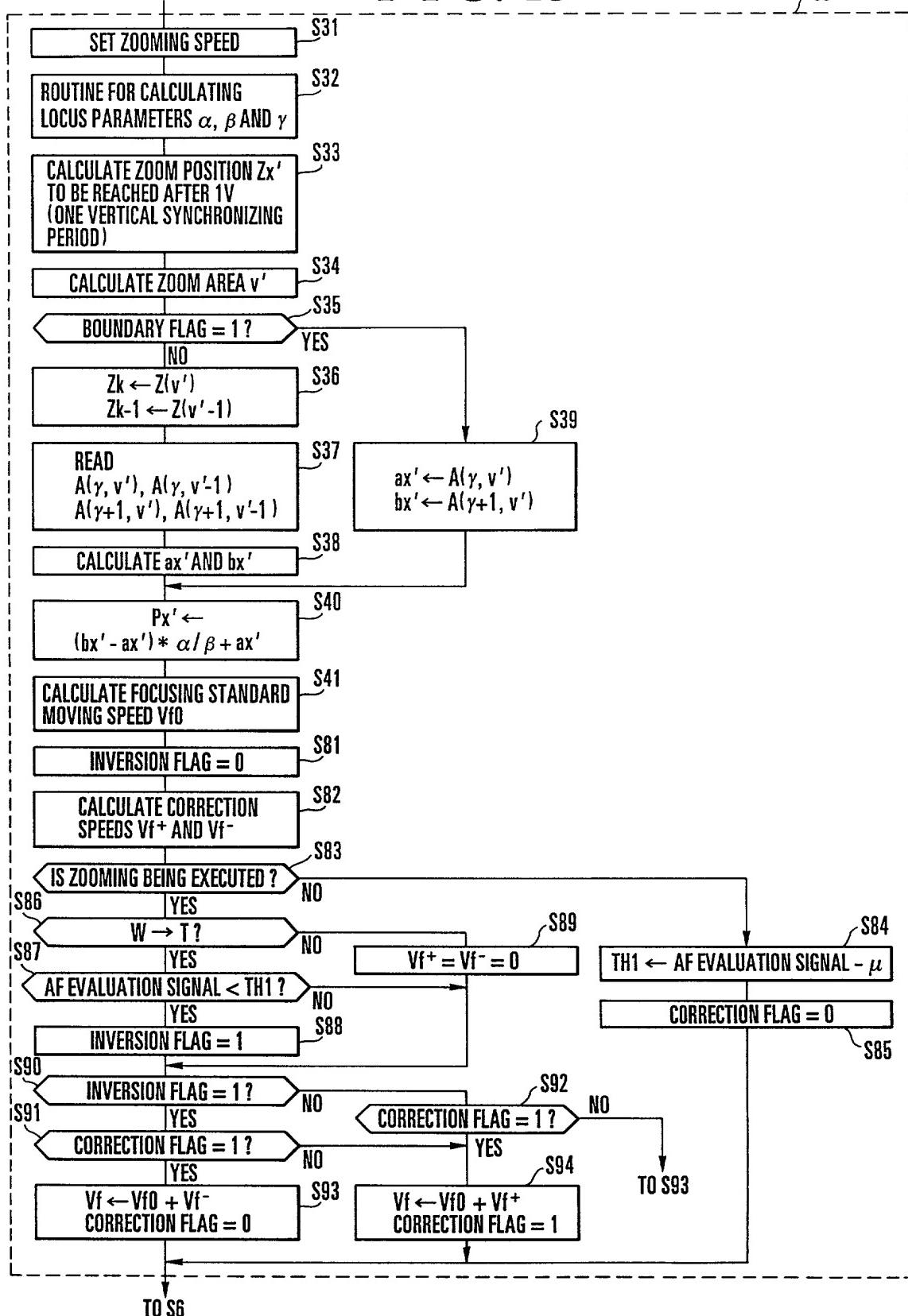


FIG. 14

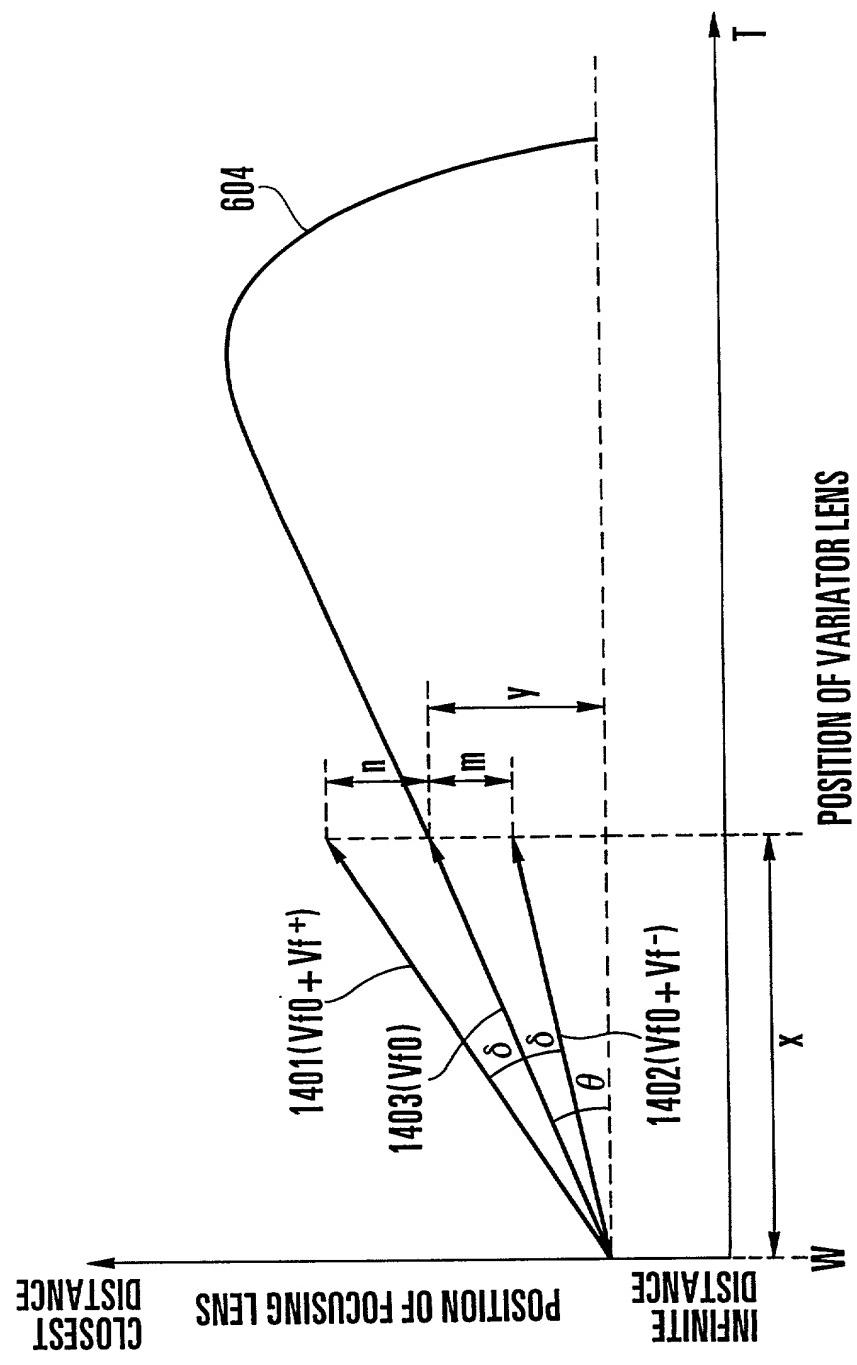
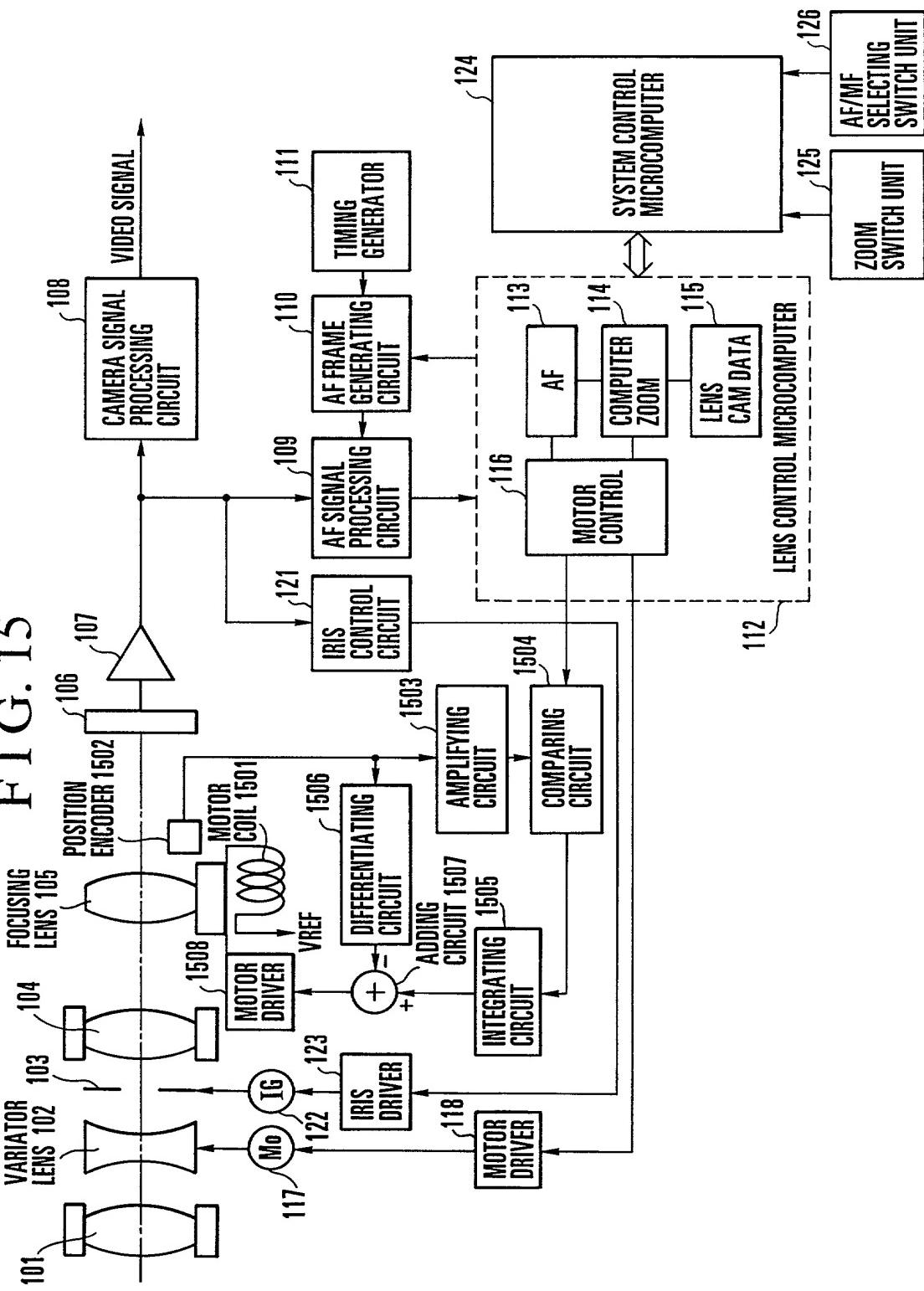
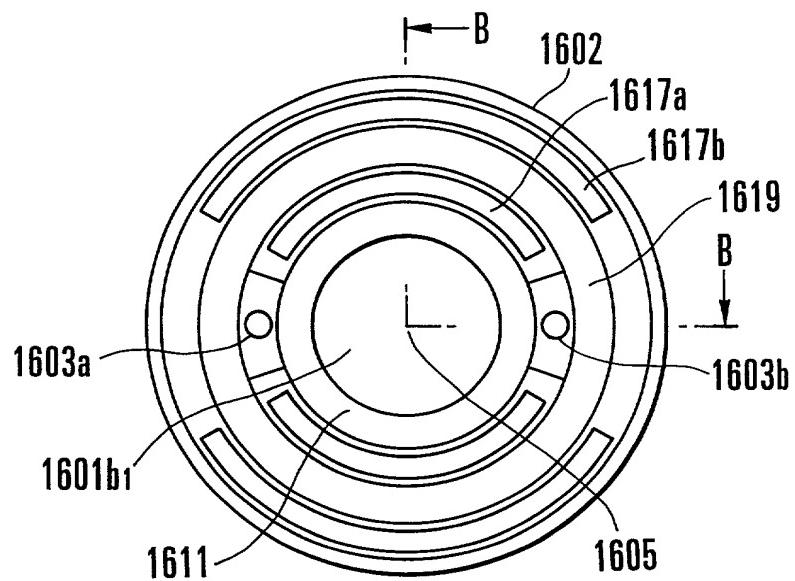


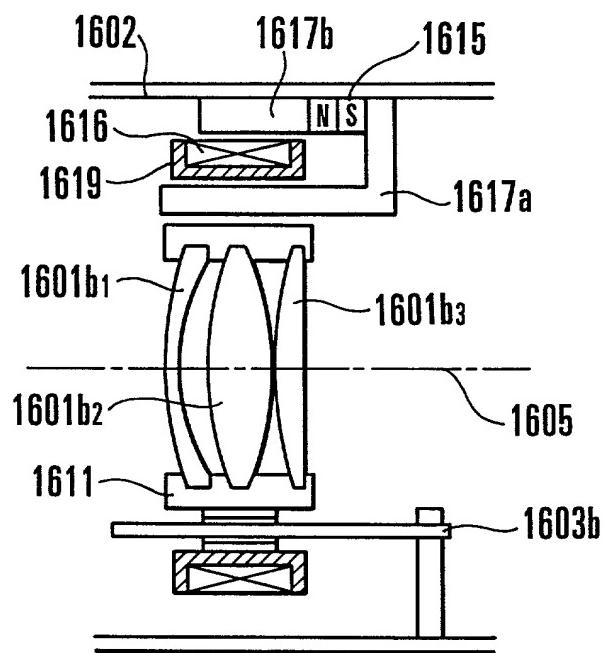
FIG. 15



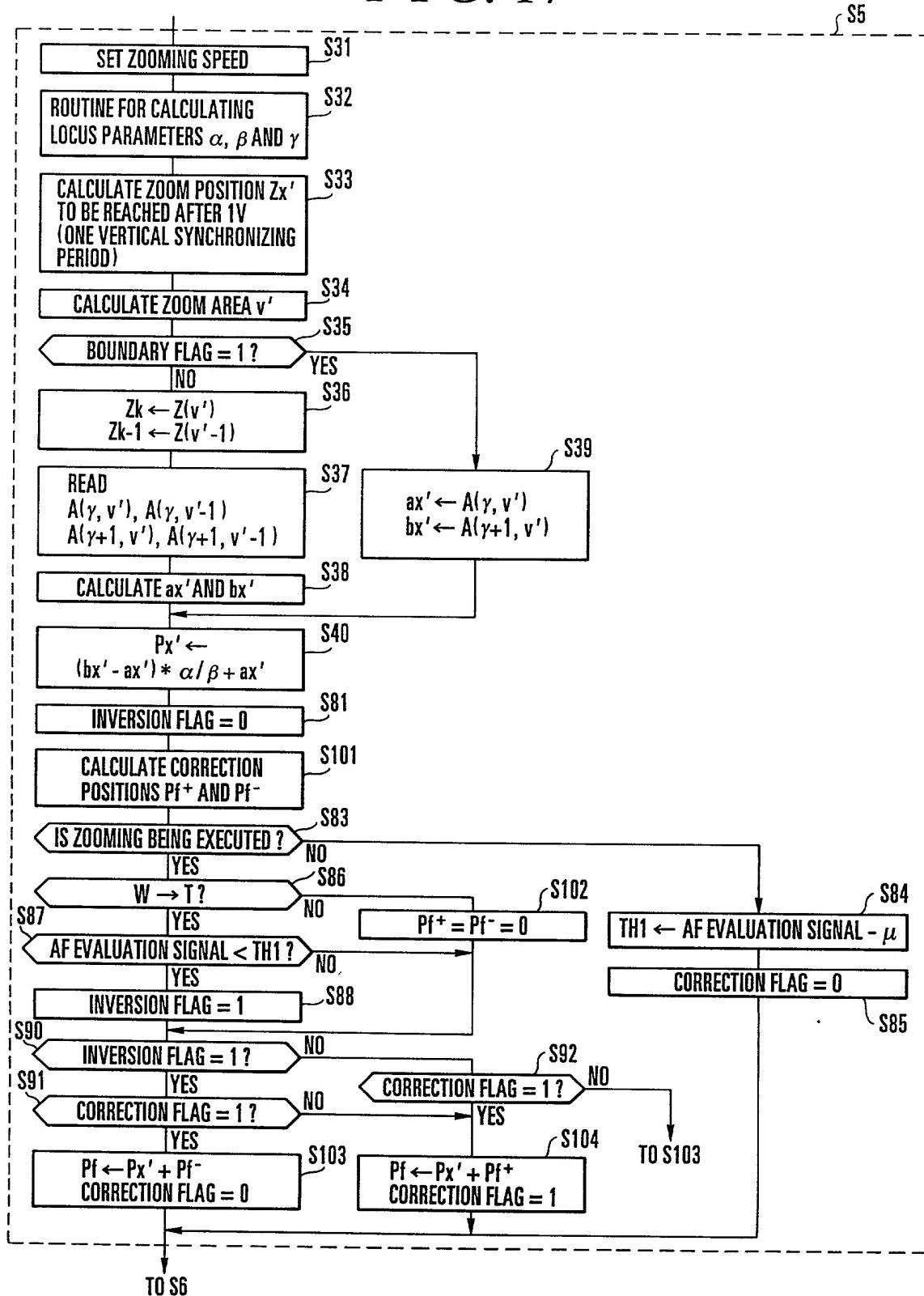
F I G. 16(A)

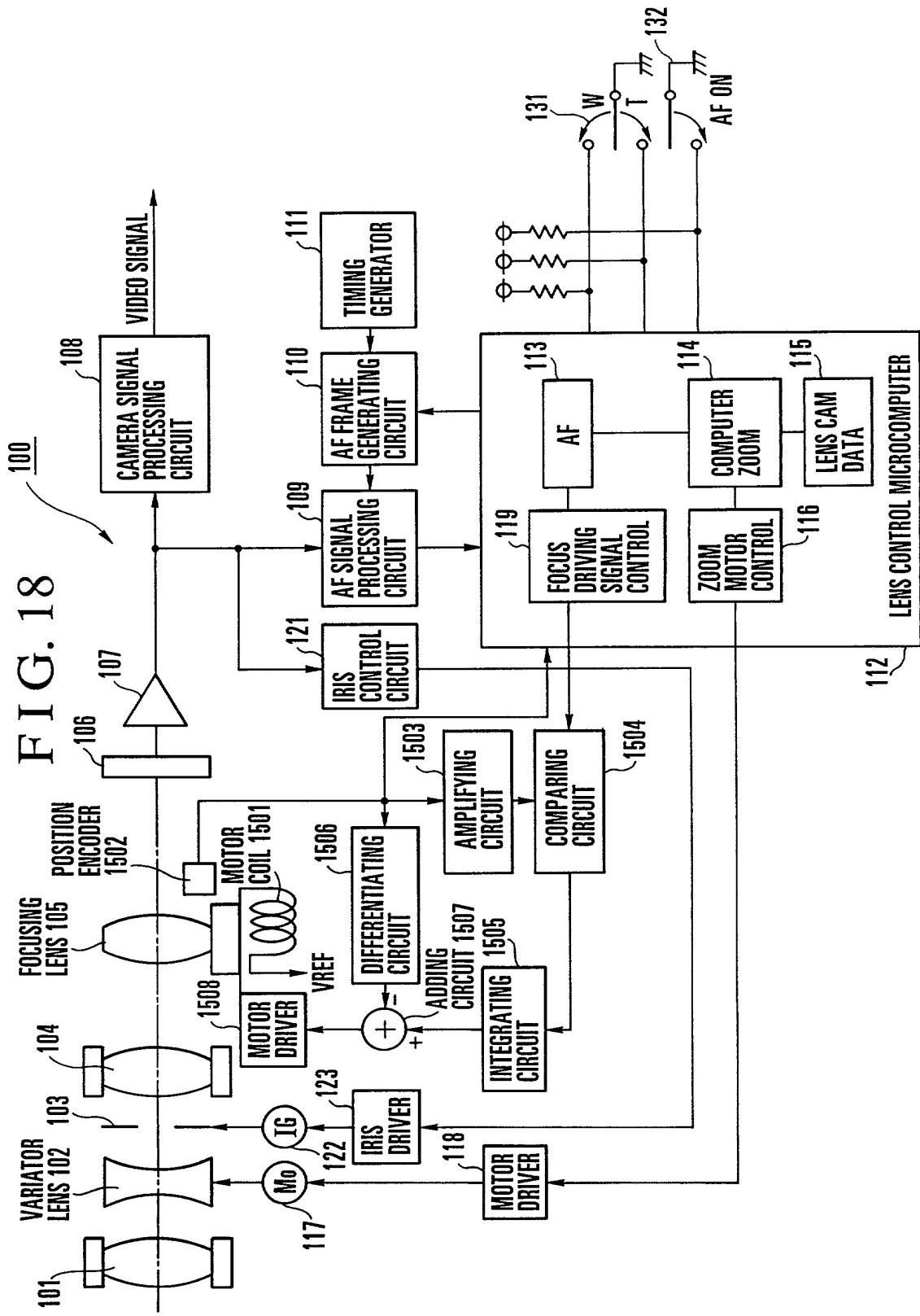


F I G. 16(B)

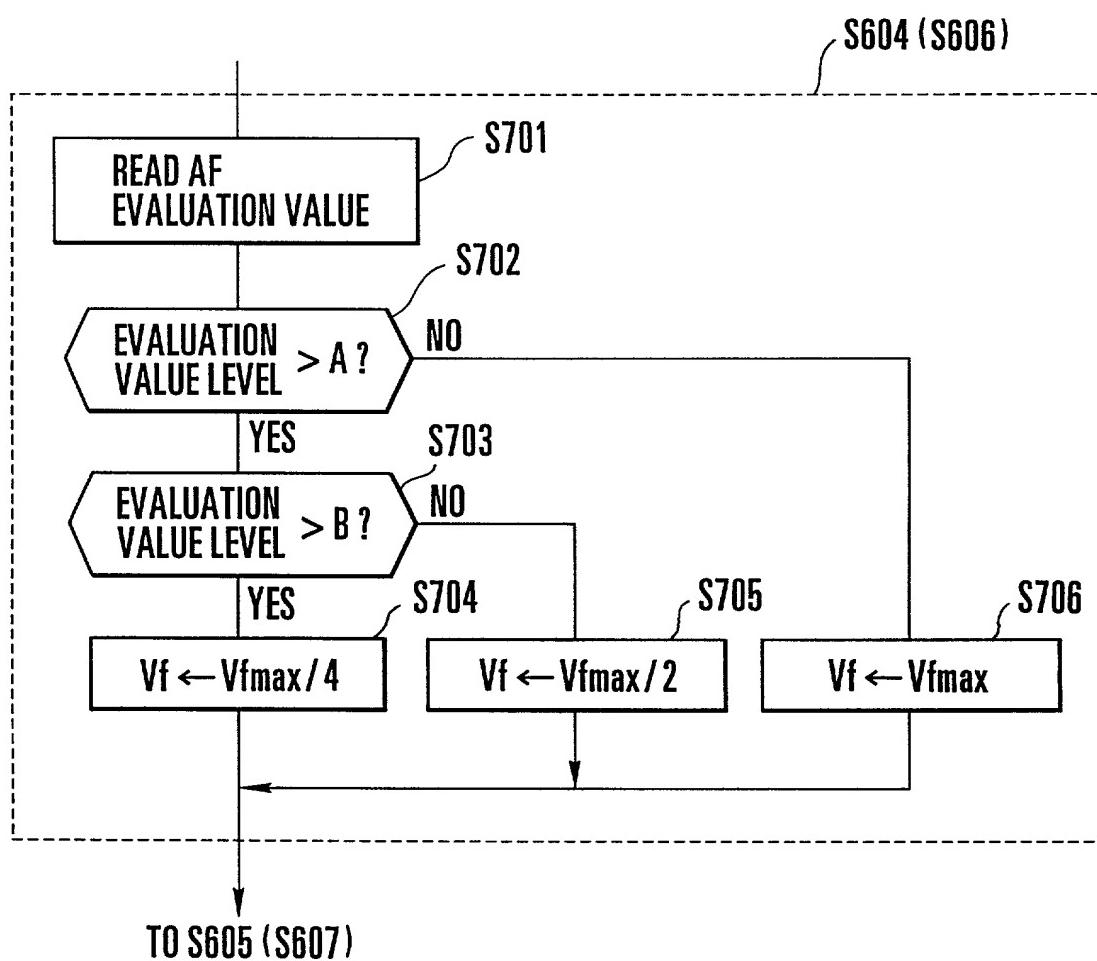


F I G. 17

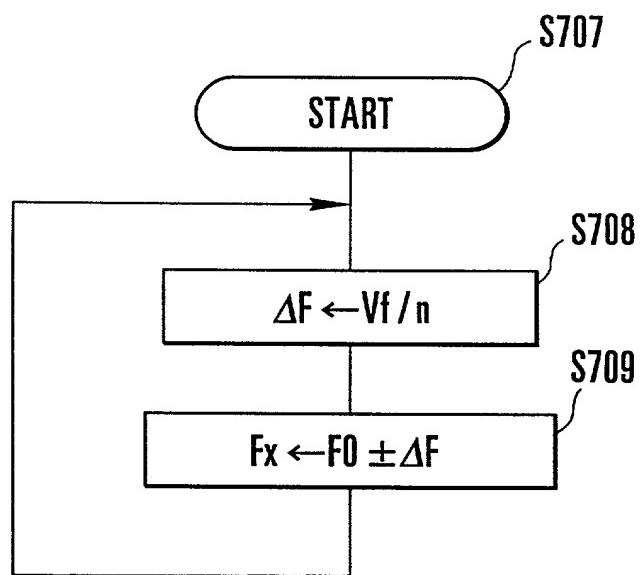




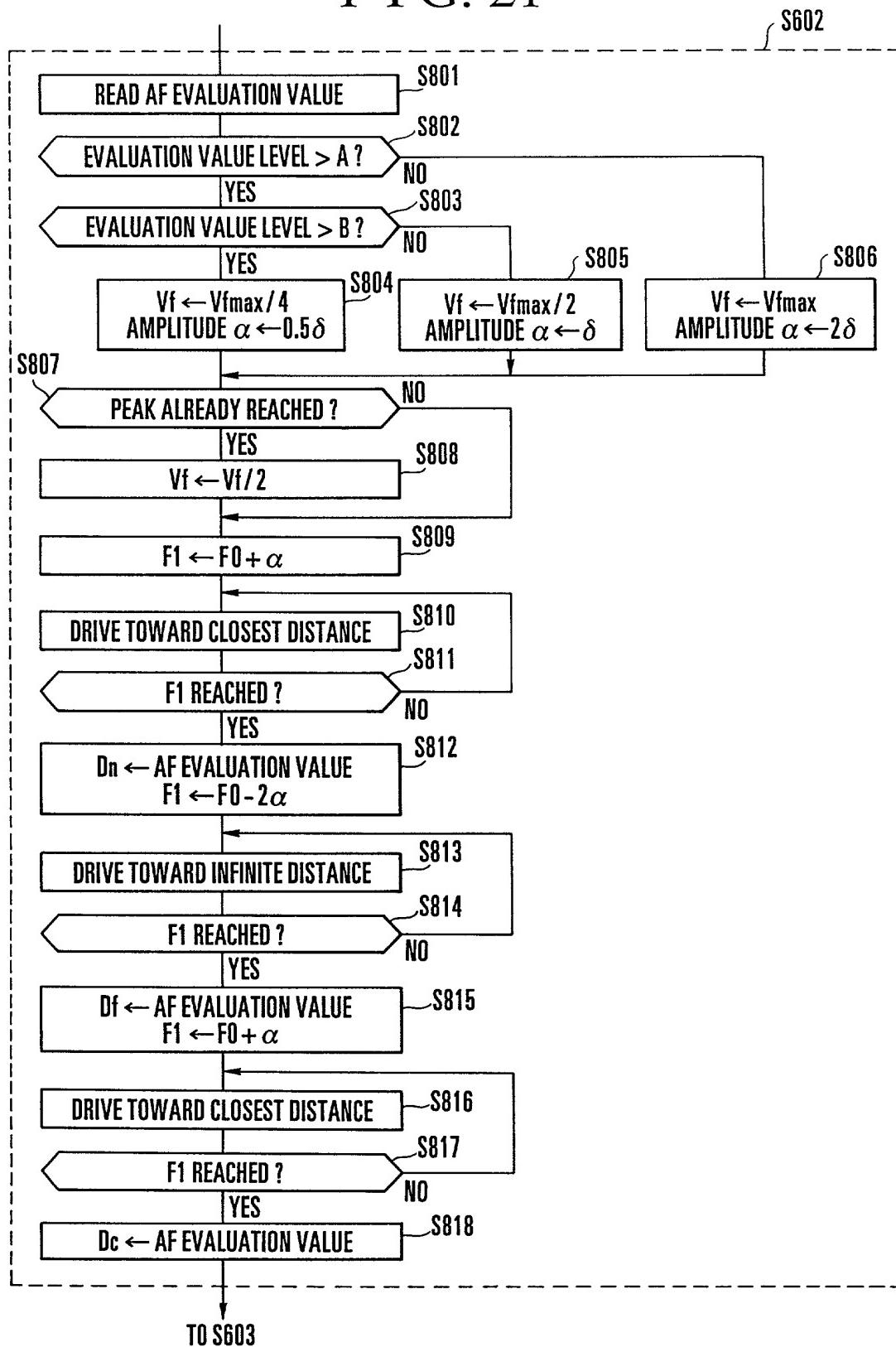
F I G. 19



F I G. 20



F I G. 21



F I G. 22

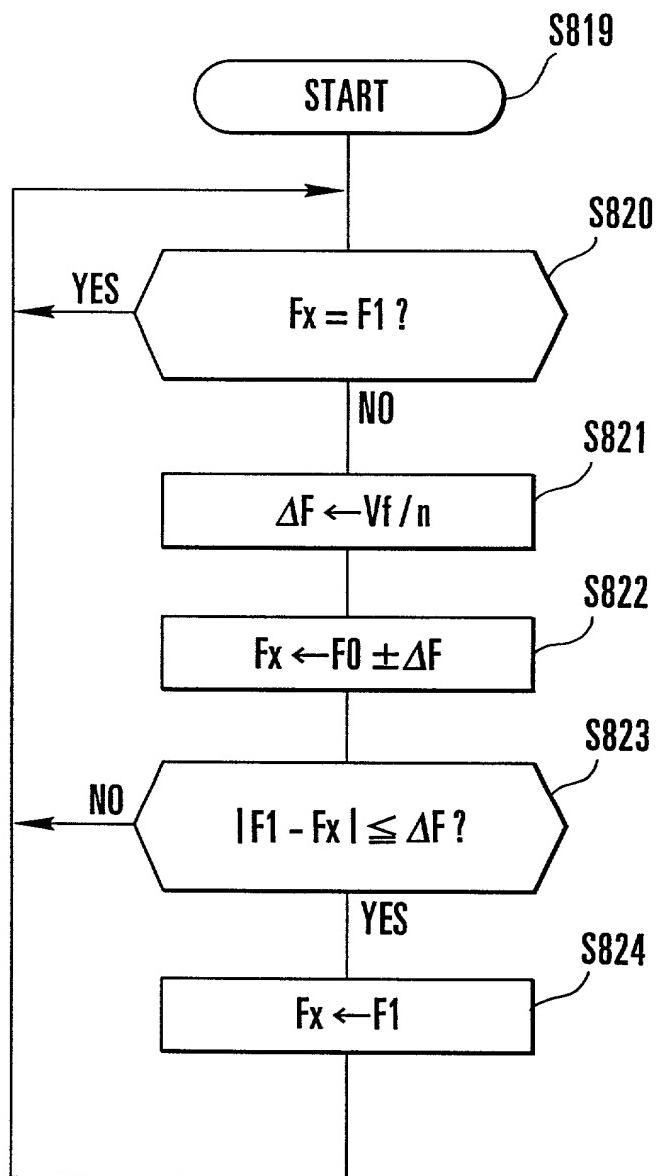
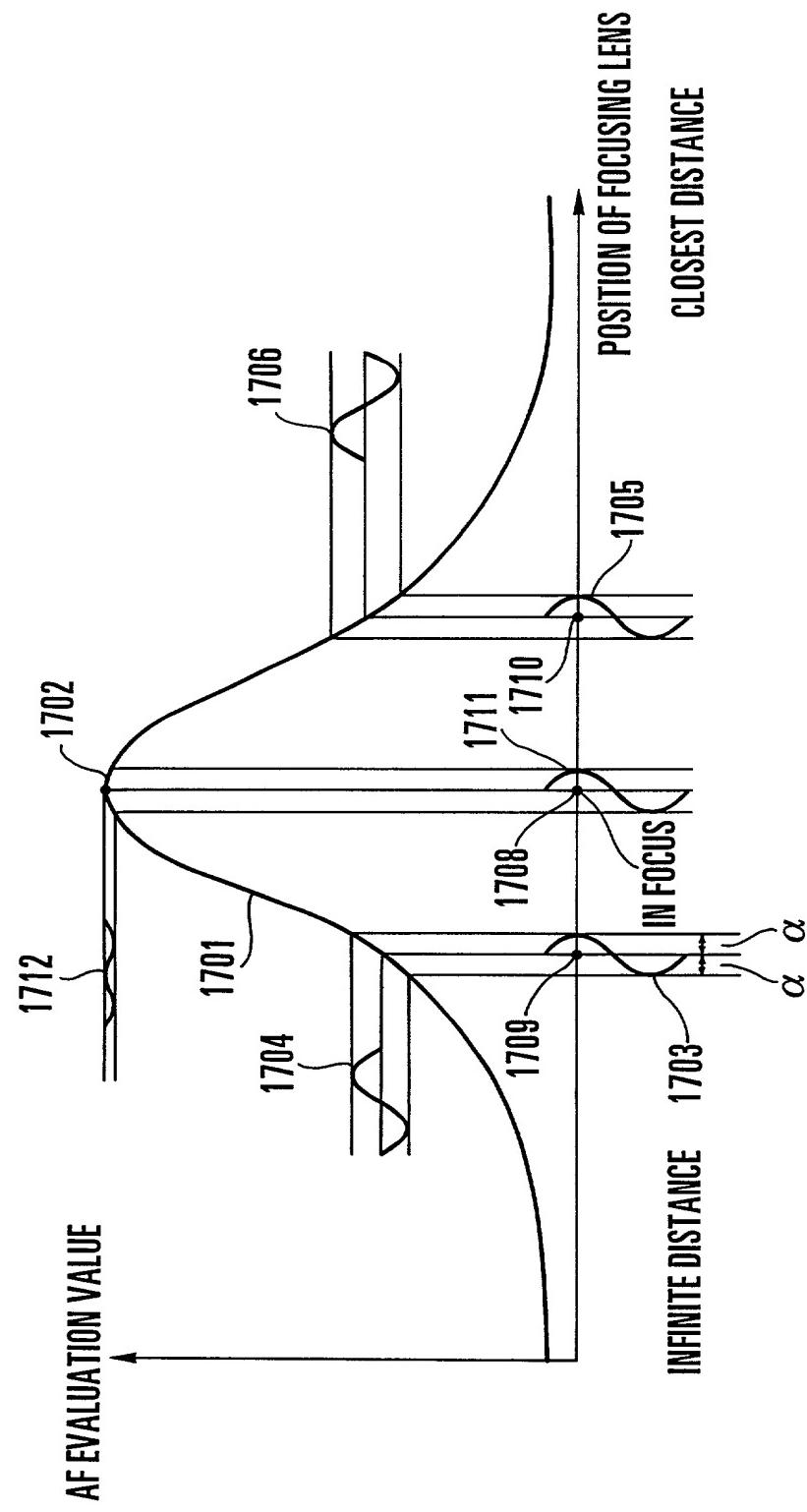
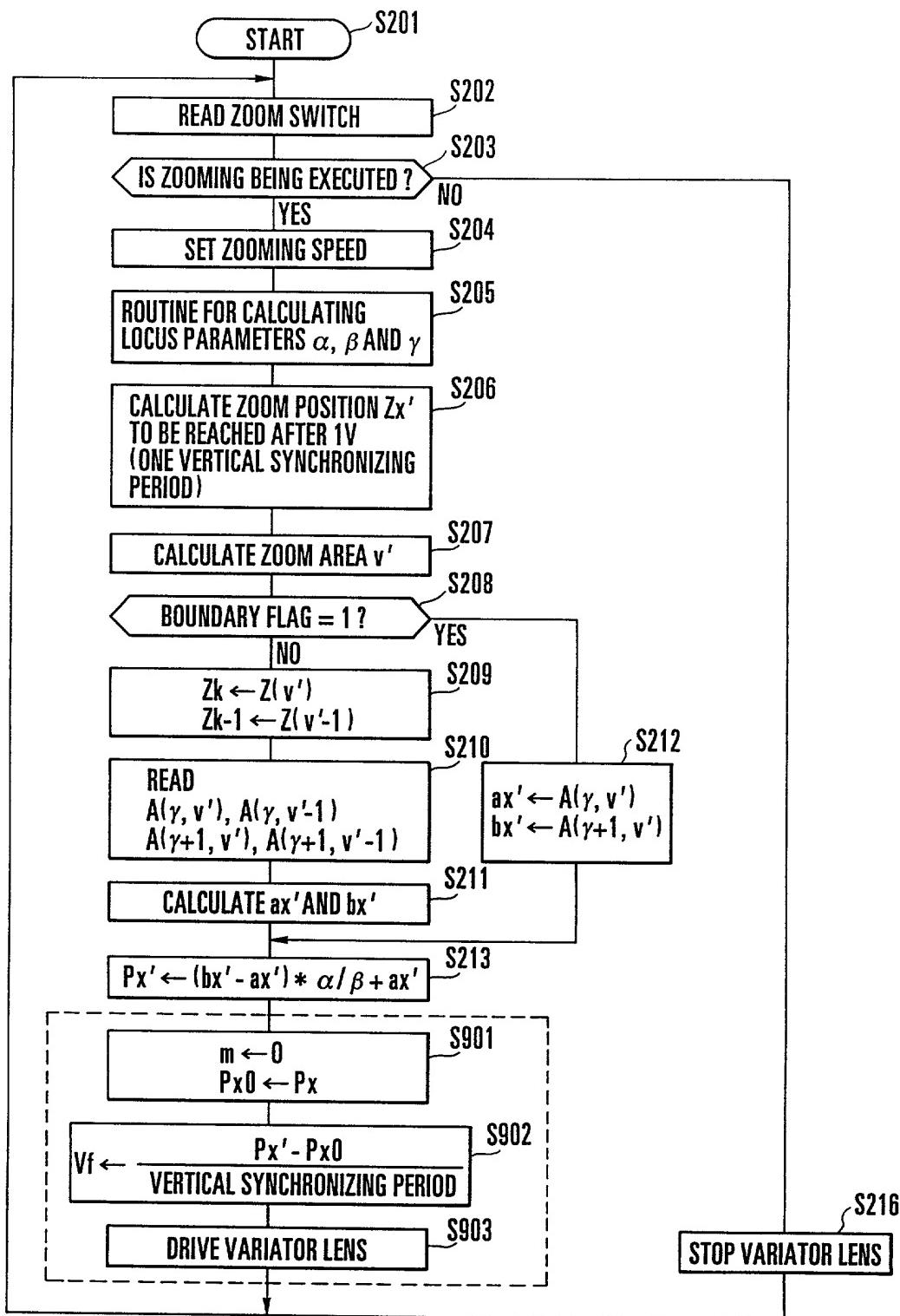


FIG. 23



F I G. 24



F I G. 25

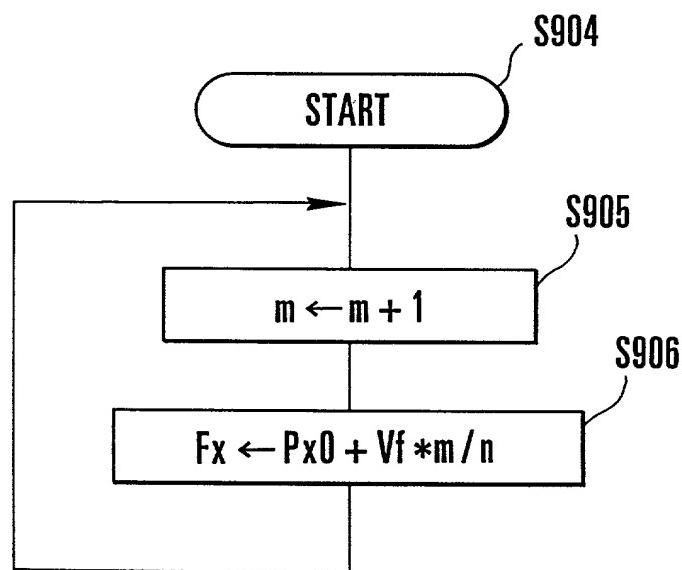
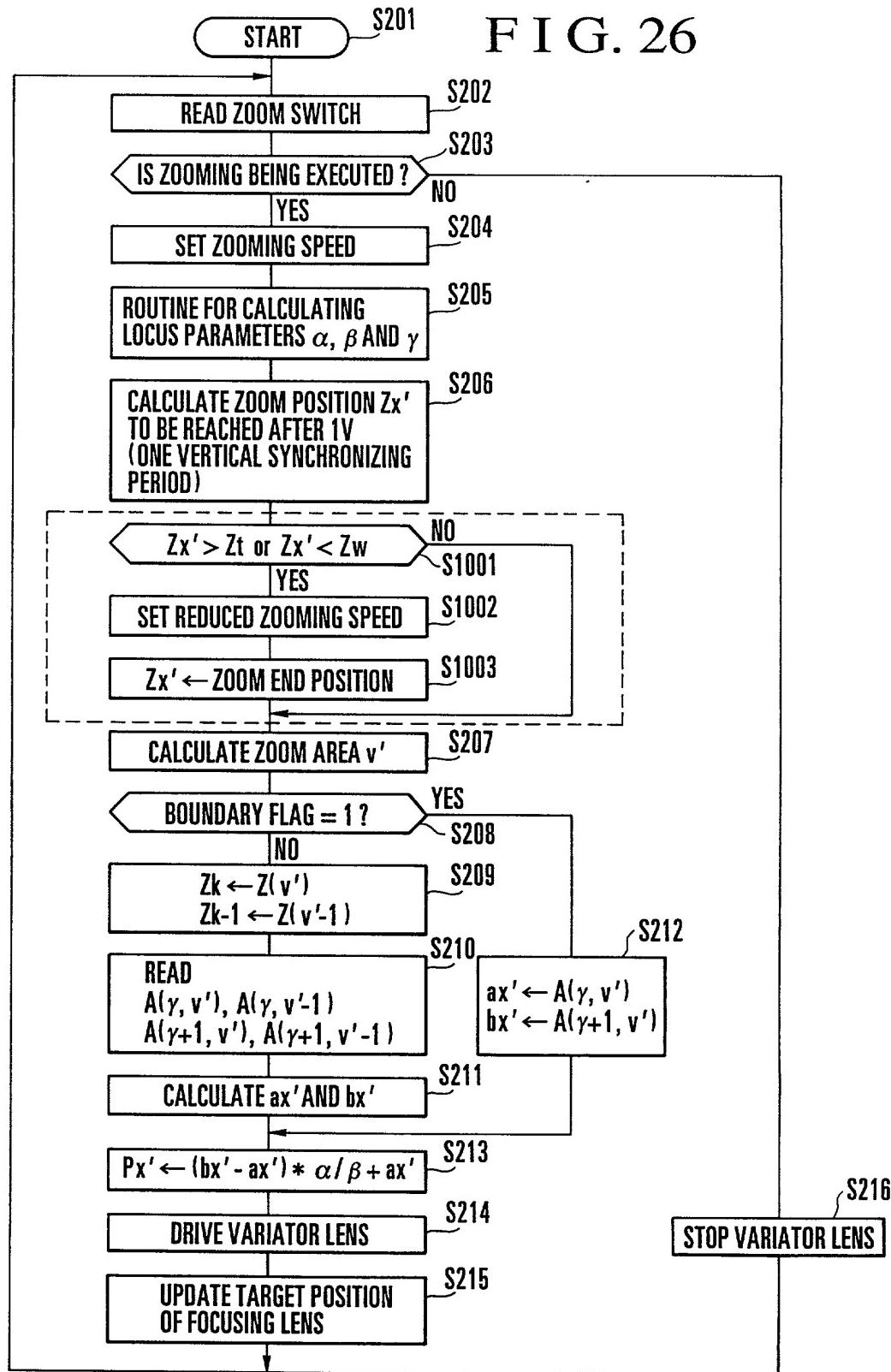


FIG. 26



F I G. 27

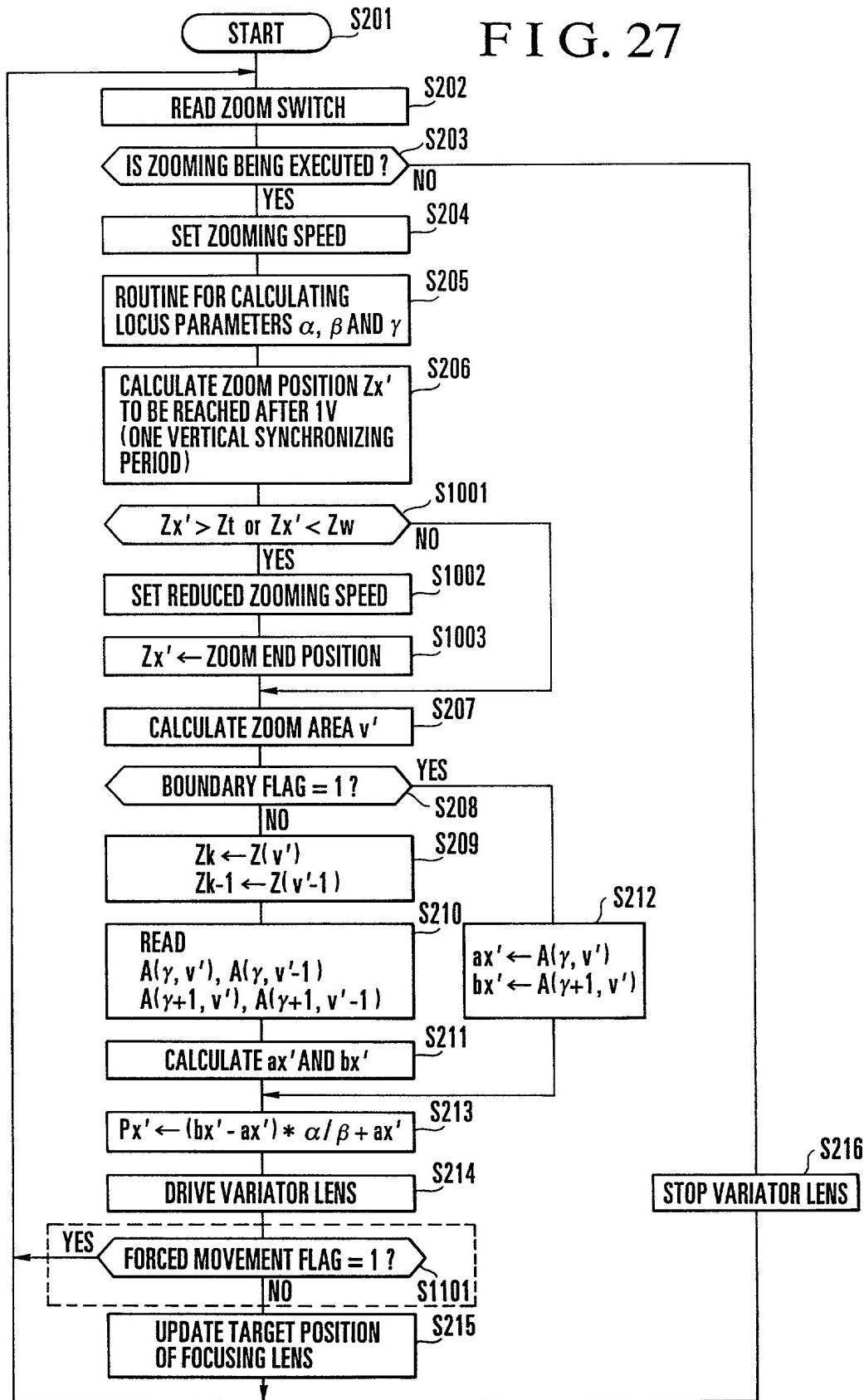
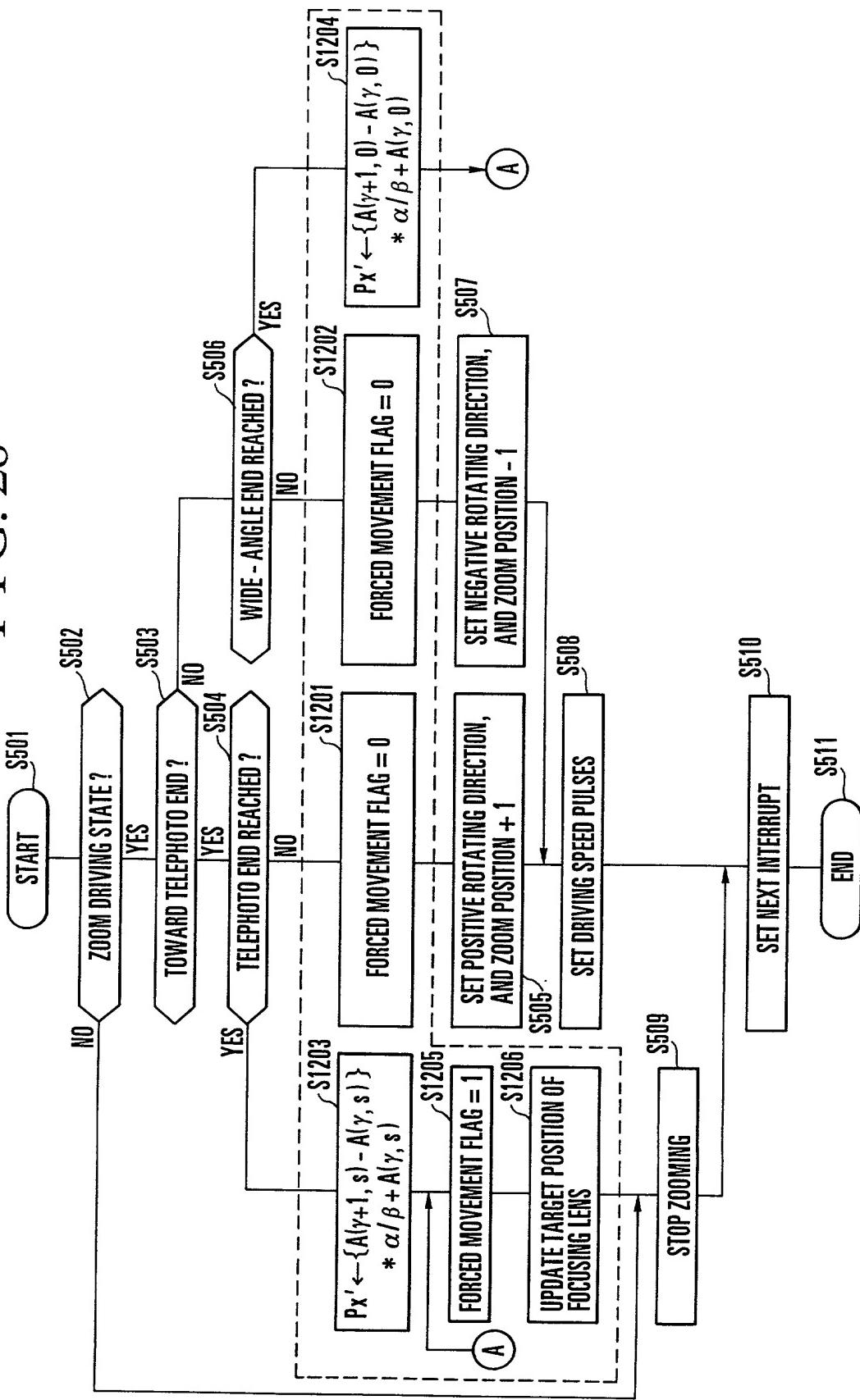


FIG. 28



F I G. 29

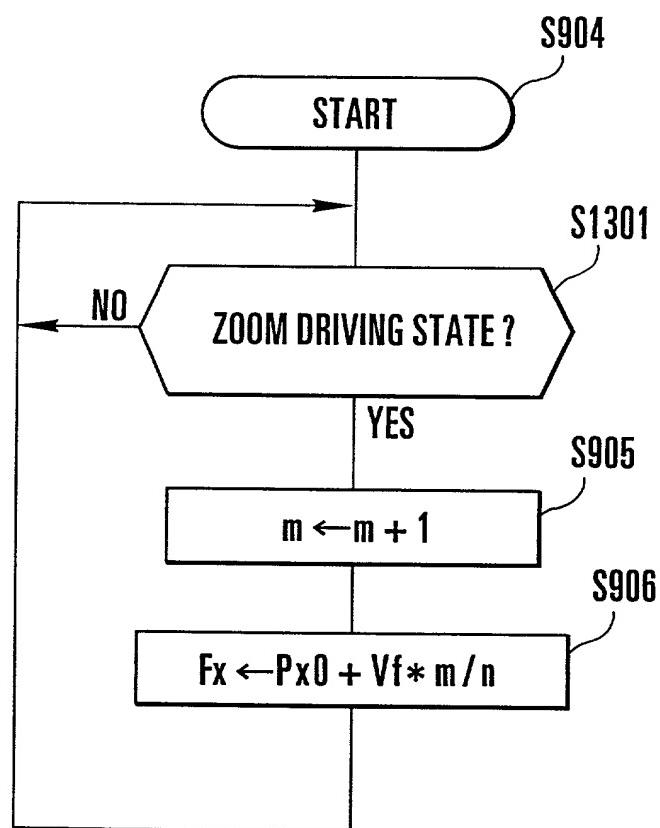
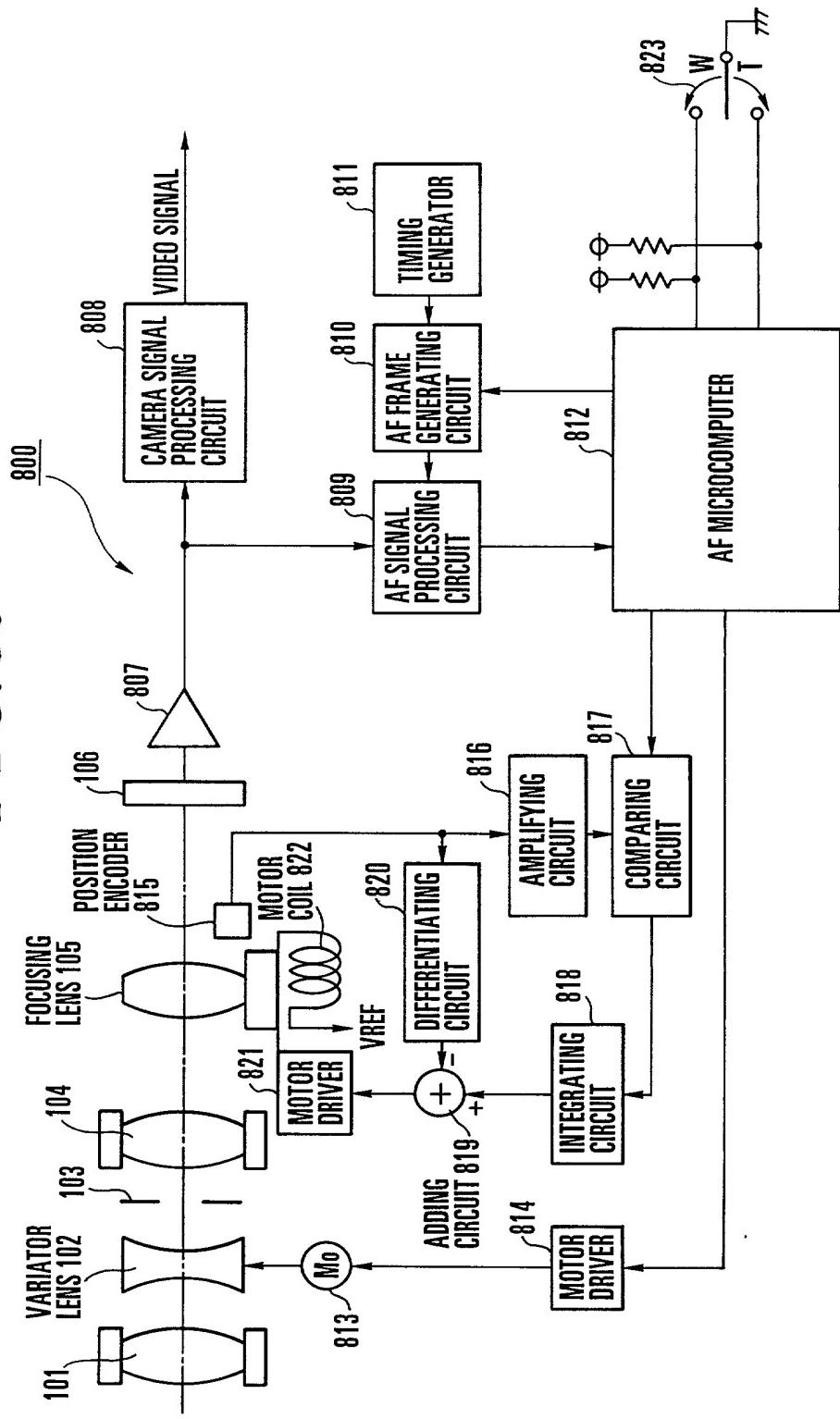
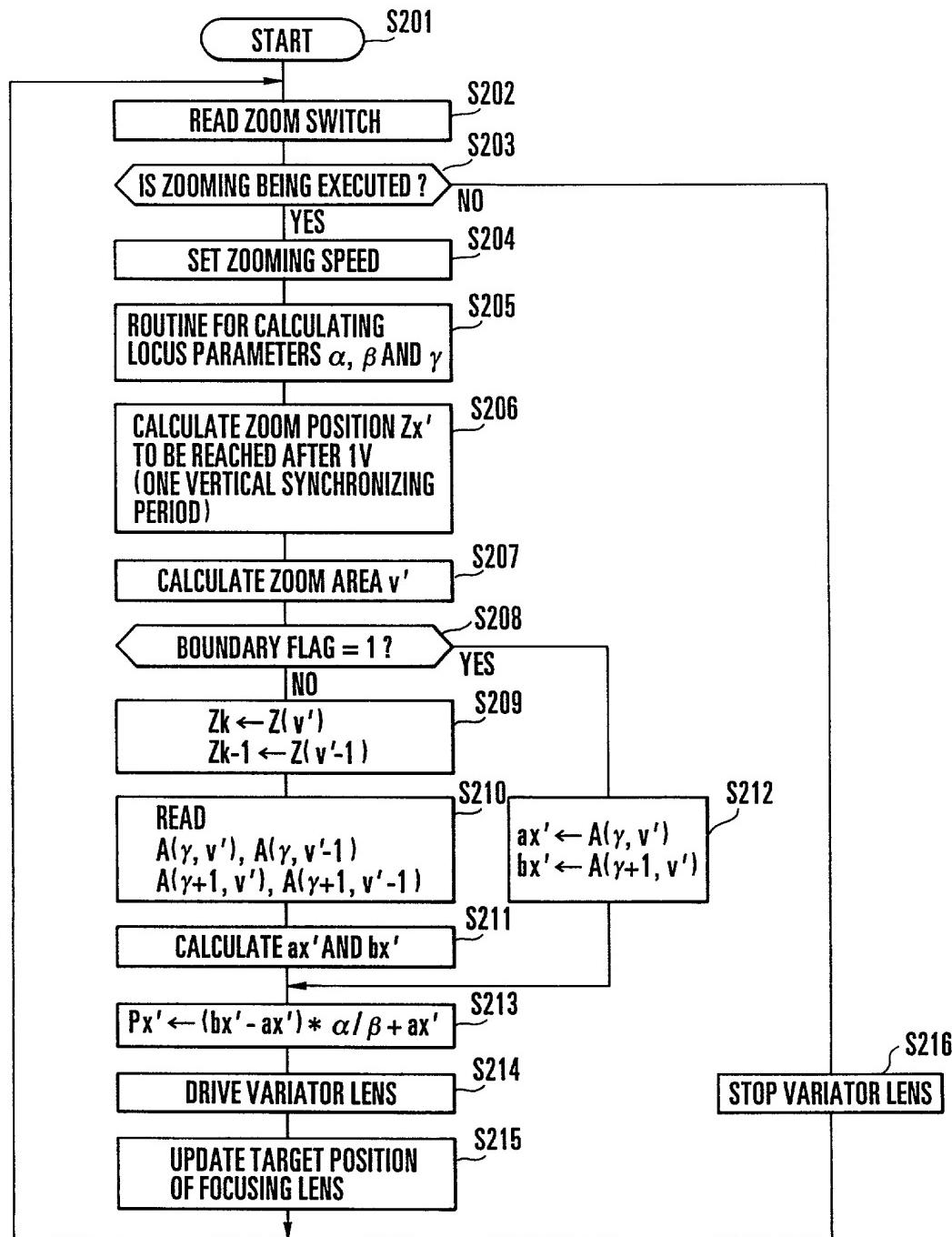


FIG. 30



F I G. 31



F I G. 32

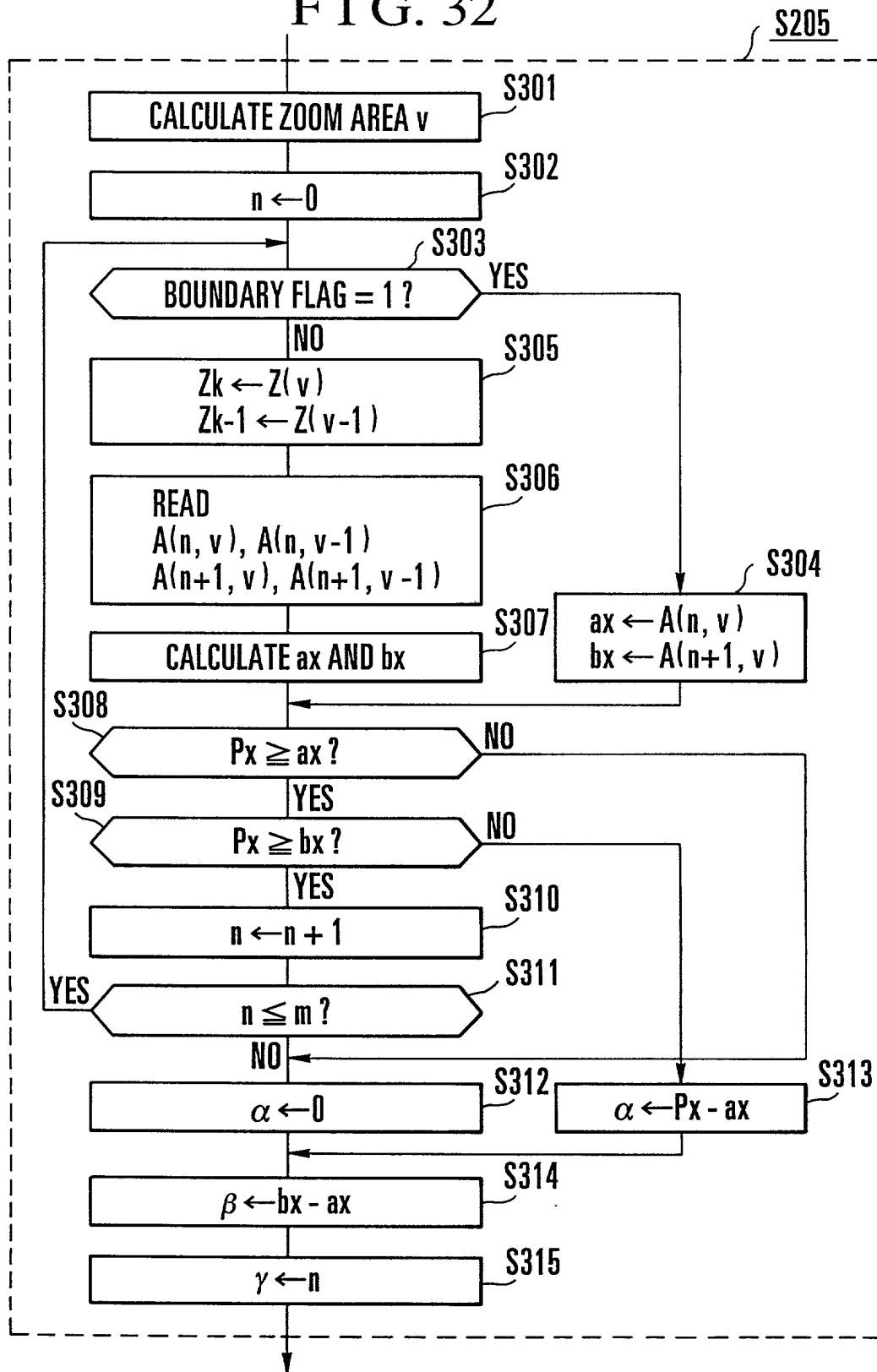
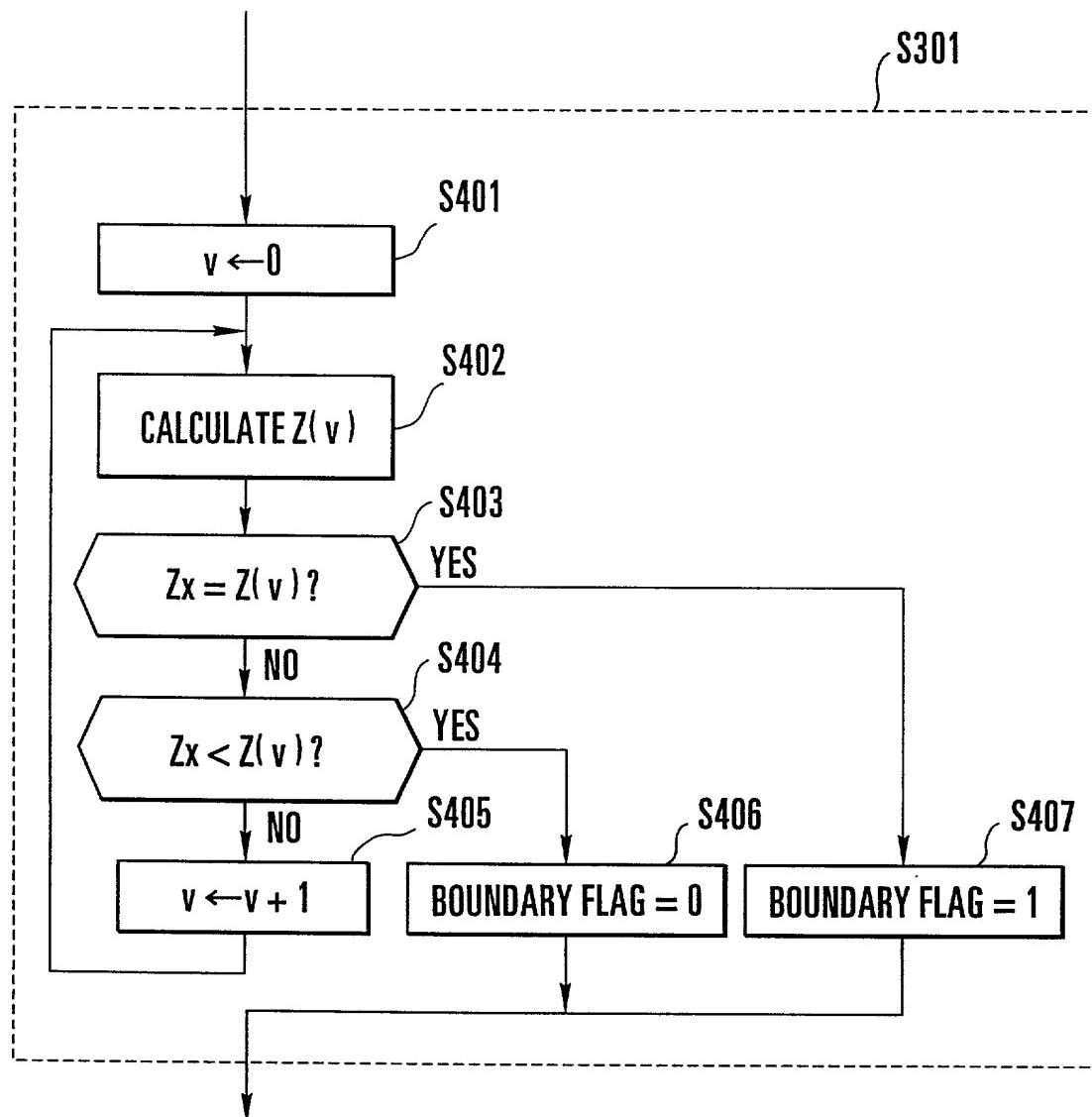
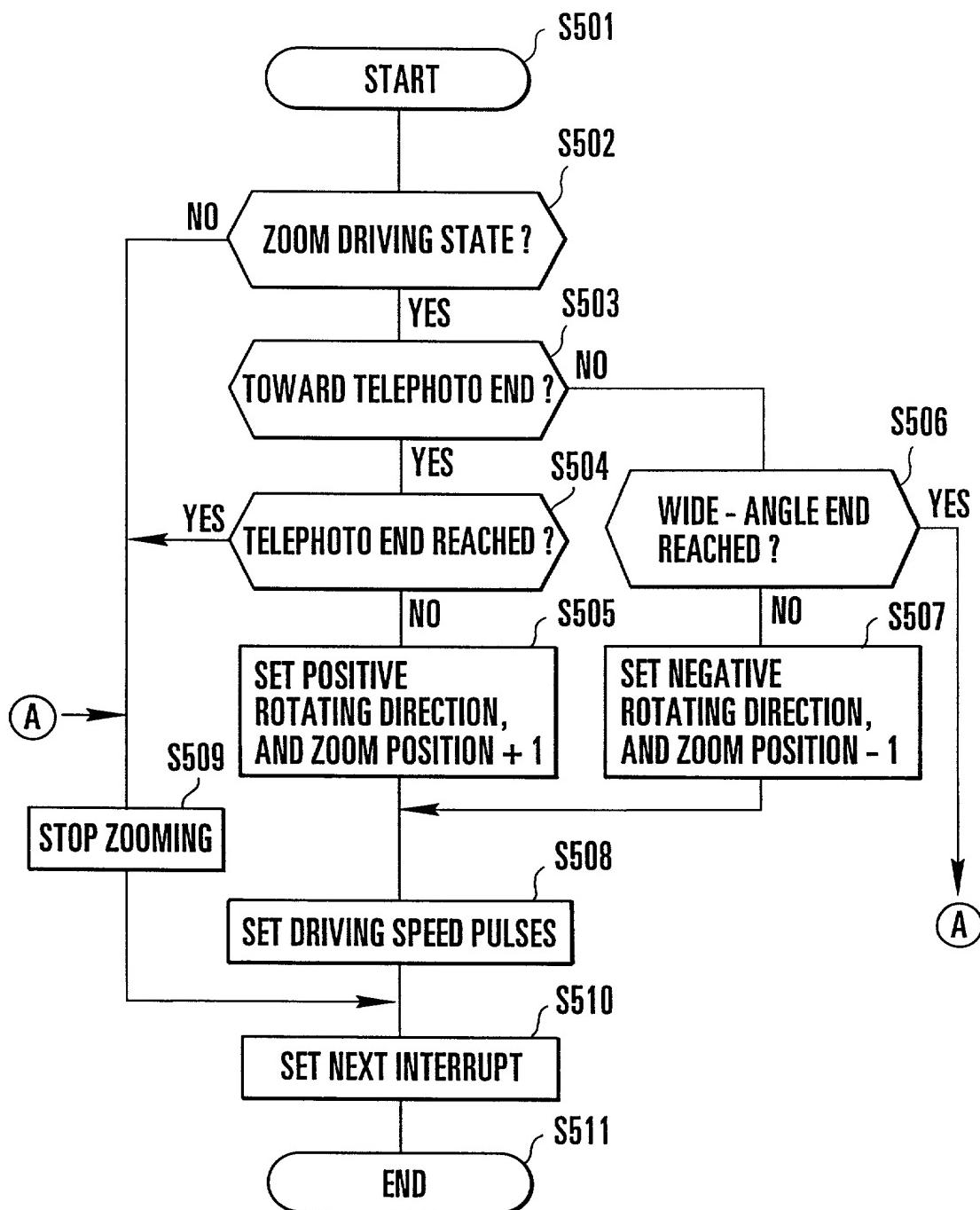


FIG. 33



F I G. 34



F I G. 35

The diagram illustrates a 2D matrix $A(n,v)$ with two axes: **FOCUS POSITION** (horizontal) and **CLOSEST DISTANCE** (vertical). The horizontal axis has tick marks at ∞ , **FOCUS POSITION**, and **CLOSEST DISTANCE**. The vertical axis is labeled **ZOOM POSITION** with tick marks **W** and **T**. An arrow labeled **TB** points from the top right towards the matrix. The matrix itself is a grid of elements $A(i,j)$ where i is the row index (Focus Position) and j is the column index (Closest Distance). The matrix is bounded by n (number of rows) and m (number of columns).

$v \backslash n$	0	1	2	3	...	k	...	m
0	$A(0,0)$	$A(1,0)$	$A(2,0)$	$A(3,0)$	...	$A(k,0)$	...	$A(m,0)$
1	$A(0,1)$	$A(1,1)$	$A(2,1)$	$A(3,1)$	...	$A(k,1)$	...	$A(m,1)$
2	$A(0,2)$	$A(1,2)$	$A(2,2)$	$A(3,2)$	...	$A(k,2)$	...	$A(m,2)$
3	$A(0,3)$	$A(1,3)$	$A(2,3)$	$A(3,3)$	...	$A(k,3)$	...	$A(m,3)$
:	:	:	:	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
k	$A(0,k)$	$A(1,k)$	$A(2,k)$	$A(3,k)$	...	$A(k,k)$	...	$A(m,k)$
:	:	:	:	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
s	$A(0,s)$	$A(1,s)$	$A(2,s)$	$A(3,s)$	...	$A(k,s)$	...	$A(m,s)$

F I G. 36

